NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letters and telegraphic

despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Bighth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. - VARIETY

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.-Promation and Galatea. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- CAGLIOSTRO; OR, THE SCAPLET DRIGON-YANKER JACK.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Rudenstein's MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av. Naggo Minateriay, Economicary, Ac. 720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES. WHITE'S ATHENAUM, 585 Broadway.-Nagao Min

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 23th st. and Broad CHARLEY SHAY'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth and Third av. -- VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND put up the discount rate yesterday to 6 per cent, the highest since the week in 1870 when France declared war against Prussia, although the open money market quotation is only 5 a 51 per cent. This is not the first time the Old Lady in Threadneedle street has gone off at half-cock. This time she dreads America and Germany, who are both draining her of her "pounds British, mon." Despite this fresh application of the screw our bonds in London went up an eighth per cent, showing the waning influence of "the bank" on the one hand and the popularity of our bonds on the other, enhanced as they have been in foreign eyes by the recent endorsement in Pennsylvania of what foreigners style "the government" and we the

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.—The news telegram from Madrid which appears in our columns to-day affords very convincing testimony of the spirit in which the Spanish government is determined to rule Cuba. Amadeus' Ministers have proclaimed in the Senate an unequivocal endorsement of the action of the Cuban volunteers, the Cabinet representative of the colonies defending and praising their conduct in his reply to a parliamentary charge of "ferocity" and insubordination. The subject of military attacks on foreigners by troops of the line in Cuba will be investigated by the King's Minister of State, but that gentleman has already declared his belief that "the soldiers only did their duty." The royalists in Spain have thus defined their position towards the inhabitants of the Antille islands. the Cubans and their foreign visitors and friends accept the situation?

The Late Instructive Elections-The Safety of the Republic Under the Sovereign People.

The late instructive elections reaffirm the ntelligence and the independent action upon public affairs of the American people, and the safety of our republican institutions under their sovereign authority. These elections teach our unscrupulous politicians and partisan journals the folly of attempting to delude the people from the real issues at stake by violent nunciations and debasing personalities against this, that or the other candidate for public preferment. We see, too, from the remarkable results of the October judgment of the people, in Pennsylvania especially, how impotent are those would-be leaders who assume to divert the people to their selfish purposes from the real issues before the country. It was supposed by many honest and intelligent citizens, one short year ago, that the corrupt chiefs of the old Tammany Ring, with all their means and appliances of corruption, were so strongly entrenched that it would require a close siege at least of several years to dislodge them; but first charge of an indignant in the people their works were carried and their garrison captured. It was feared by many thoughtful and patriotic men that when our long and embittered sectional agitation had carried us into the most gigantic and sanguinary civil war in the history of any nation, the end of it would be a military despotism, or two or three, or half a dozen republics of the Mexican type, or several European protectorates; but the rebellion was suppressed, slavery was abolished, and the Union, stronger than ever before, has been restored on the basis of universal liberty and equal rights.

The moral of all this is that for fifteen or twenty years past, or more, our party politicians, including party leaders, cliques, conventions and organs, have been far behind the people, and have presumed too much upon popular ignorance and credulity. Our party managers have proved themselves genuine Bourbons in adhering to their belief that the country should be, and still may be, ruled through such convenient devices as Albany regencies, Richmond juntas and kitchen cabinets. But these little oligarchies were broken up and dispersed with the introduction of railways, telegraphs, and the independent newspaper press. The greatest, perhaps, of all the great mistakes of the Southern conspirators in plunging into a rebellion for the establishment of their absurd idea of an independent Southern Confederacy, resting upon the corner-stone of African slavery, was the mistake of basing their calculations of success upon the American rebellion of 1776, when telegraphs, steam presses, railways and steamboats were unknown. But the printing press, the telegraph, the steamboat and the railway, with the tremendous power in these potential instruments of peace or war, held by the North, rendered the success of a Southern Confederacy an impossi-

bility from the beginning. But more powerful in behalf of the Union cause than all the material advantages of railways, steamers and telegraphs was the education which this people generally had attained through these agencies and the press in the duties of patriotism when called to war for the Union. A Southern Confederacy had been created. Southern armies had been organized and put in the field; United States forts. arsenals, Navy Yards and mints in the South had been seized and appropriated; Major Anderson, in Fort Sumter, had been quietly encircled by hostile Southern batteries. and it was greatly feared, even in the loyal North, that the Union against these dreadful warlike preparations for its overthrow would prove but a rope of sand. But we need not here relate how the loyal North, with the news of the first shot against the flag of the Union, rose as one man in response to President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops to maintain in the South the sovereign authority of the United States and the integrity of the Union.

In the election of Lincoln the Union-loving people of the North had partly foreseen this con tingency of war and were prepared for it; but our politicians on all sides were far behind the people. Even Lincoln followed in their wake and did not seek to lead them in the prosecution of the war. They carried him and the country through the war-they carried Congress and General Grant through the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration on the basis of the new amendments to the constitution; and if in these late elections the sovereign people have indicated their purpose to give General Grant another Presidential term it is because, in their judgment, the time has not yet come for a change in the administration of our national affairs.

The politicians, we say, are far behind the people, and the people have risen to a degree of independence of party leaders far beyond the vain calculations of these mere creatures of public opinion. Party leaders, in fact, have become a cheap commodity in the public estimation. The time was when in the bolt of such conspicuous party men as Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley and Brown, Schurz, Fenton, Curtin, McClure and Forney, from their regular party nominations, they would have overthrown the ticket; but now the party leader in bolting may whistle for his followers but he will whistle in vain. We have in this and other cities numerous politicians, each with his band of followers, more or less; but he is as much their servant as they are his claquers, and they all signify nothing in a great national campaign. It is one of the lessons of these late elections that our most conspicuous party leaders are greatly mistaken in undertaking a new departure upon the presumption that the world will follow them; that they are the masters and not the servants of the people. As it was with Webster so it is with Sumper in Massachusetts in attempting a political revolution upon his own account. As it was with others before them so it is now in Pennsylvania with Curtin, McClure and Forney, in assuming to make their personal grievances or dislikes superior to the leading public questions of the day.

The Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, with its liberal platform and its liberal ticket of Greeley and Brown, was at the outset a promising movement for a new party organization; and when the late Baltimore Convention adopted the Cincinnati resolutions and candidates as the principles and standard bearers of the democratic party there was for a short time an apparent uprising in public

opinion in favor of this new departure ingly encouraging to the high sting parties. But from North Carolina in August to Pennsylvania in October there has been no encouraging response from the people. And wherefore? Simply because this coalition movement of mocrats and liberal republicans was more the work of the politicians concerned than of the people, and because it rapidly degenerated into a quarrel over the spoils and ceased to promise any definite or substantial reformations in the government. So much for the thorough discussion through the public press which the subject has undergone before the discriminating tribunal of the people. In this discussion nearly two-thirds of the party journals of the Union have been against the administration; but the American people, upon the facts, the law and the testimony, judge for themselves.

We have heard much of the danger of the establishment of a regular military despotism from the re-election of General Grant; but we had the same foolish apprehensions expressed in reference to General Jackson. If a bold and ambitious party leader in the United States at this day could lead his followers like Cæsar or Marc Antony, or like Napoleon the First, or even like the revolutionary chiefs of Mexico, to any extremity, we might talk of the perils of a military despotism; but all such alarums are absurd among our free people, possessed of all the advantages of free schools, telegraphs, railroads and the printing press, and of general intelligence and self-reliance to an extent that is the marvel and the admiration of the world.

The Death of Mr. Seward. In the death of Mr. Seward, which it is our

duty to record this morning, the country loses a statesman who, more than any other, shaped her destinies and assisted in the development of her resources. In politics he sometim took up with the issues of the time, which the country afterwards learned to regard as temporary madness, as in the case of anti-Masonry which he first entered public upon life. But his devotion to common school education and his opposition to slavery were among the great purposes of his career. Two of his phrases, the "Higher Law" and the "Irrepressible Conflict." did more to overthrow the slave power than the armies of Grant and the victories of Sherman. His hostility to slavery, however ill-advised when the country was at peace, was the result of a sincere and solemn devotion to the ideal of liberty, and the country is learning to regard him with a veneration in striking contrast to the contempt once showered upon him. His fame will chiefly rest upon his diplomatic skill and power as an orator. No Secretary of State who preceded him showed greater abilities, and many able men have filled that lofty position. In the Senate Mr. Seward, who possessed few of the outward graces of oratory, was confronted by the most distinguished Senators who ever graced that body, and that he should prove himself the peer of all of them was in itself the evidence of very great merit. Compelled to meet the ponderous majesty of Webster, the magnificent eloquence of Clay, the subtle force of Benton, the specious philosophy of Calhoun, and the accomplished ease and marked elegance of Everett, he held his own by a power not inferior to theirs. Classic in style, philosophical in tone and spirit, clear and concise in recital, marshalling his facts like a soldier marshalling an army, and always presenting his case with logical acumen and skill, he was an adversary dangerous to attack and not easily beaten A hundred triumphs in the Senate and in the council chamber prove all this, and show him a very great statesman, as he was a very great man. The industry distinguished him while he was yet a child clung to him through life, and death found him busy finishing the record of his journey round the world. To-day every tongue will be busy discussing the merits and achievements of a man who has taken a journey of which there can be no record in this ower sphere. However opinions may differ concerning him there will be universal recognition of his greatness and a general and sincere regret at his death, though in the fulness of his years and his fame.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM THE FAR EAST. -By way of San Francisco we have our special news orrespondence from the Far East, dated in Shanghae, China, on the 24th of August, and in Yokohama, Japan, the 5th of September. The main points of the communications have been anticipated briefly by our telegraph reports of the same dates, already published in the HEBALD. Mr. Delano, United States Consul at Foochow, had had a personal difficulty with some Chinamen, who threatened an attack on the Consulate. A matter of real estate purchase claim was involved in the dispute. The coolie traffic still evolved official national difficulties. His Majesty the King of Cambodia left Hong Kong for Manila. The investigation into the case of the disabled coolie ship Maria Luz was closed at Yokohama. The Japanese government maintained its right of action against the vessel, despite the delivery of a protest by a large representation of the foreign Consular staff. The Dutch Minister in Yokohama had been ordered by his government to proceed to Europe to attend the Congress of foreign representatives and Japanese on the subject of the revision of treaties. He requested Mr. De Long to take charge of the affairs of his legation during his absence.

OFFICIAL CRUELTY IN FRANCE-Two MORE COMMUNISTS DOOMED.-Robichon and Egnand, two Communists, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to be executed. Is it not time that this judicial slaughter should cease? We are well aware that the offences of those men were great, that public sentiment is down upon them and that the authorities can scarcely do other than they are doing. At the same time it is most desirable that the government which put down the Commune and which has done and is doing so much for France, should not produce upon the outside world the impression that it is unnecessarily cruel. That impression is being produced and it would be well for the French government and well for France if these apparent cruelties should cease. Punishment is useless when it ceases to convey a moral lesson. No further moral lesson can be gathered from the infliction of the death penalty on socalled Communists, whose offence or crime is

Immigration Into Canada. We think our northern neighbors slow. So they are, if we contrast their history with ours for the past century. Still, the statistics show that during the last decade Canada has received by immigration an addition of more than forty per cent to her population, and during the last thirty-three years more than twice doubled her number of inhabitants, counting now two and a half millions, against half a million a third of a century ago. As our population exceeds that of the Canadian Dominion by more than tenfold it is natural for us to look upon her growth as insignificant. Yet since the breaking out of our late war she has gained at a more rapid proportionate rate than we have, our increment of population having been thirty-five per cent. As Canada has three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, being equal in extent to Great Britain, France and Prussia, or six times the size of England and Wales, she has as yet only ten persons for each six hundred and forty acres of land. Consequently she has abundance of room for all who may come to find homes upon her fertile soil or to win fortune from the abundant facilities she offers for profitable commercial or industrial enterprise. Should she continue to grow at her present rate till the end of this century she will then have a population of twenty millions, or about half our present number. Though events do not move with a rush so rapid beyond our northern frontier as on this side of it, Canada has vast enterprises which mark her population as embracing the same elements of thrift which are so rapidly developing our own greatness. Her great rivers and excellent harbors, her canals and railways, when completed, will offer to the products of her fields, forests and mines easy means of export, while her rapidly growing and prosperous population will furnish abundant consumers for the fabrics with which Europe balances the traffic. It cannot be doubted that for British subjects who wish to escape the overcrowding and excessive competition in all industrial and commercial pursuits "at home," and who hesitate about trying our experiment of selfgovernment, Canada offers abundant hope for an improved condition, and it is fair to believe that for several decades she will receive a constant and liberal flow of immigration, and that the two English speaking nations must control the destinies of North America. If in time Canada wishes to take her place in the constellation of stars upon our banner of freedom we hold ourselves ready to comply with the dictates of "manifest destiny." Should she prefer to stay out of the Union we shall

still be true friends, generous rivals and good

neighbors. Her prosperity will only stimu-

late ours.

A New Outpost of Science. The government has within the past Summer planted a signal station for physical and meteorological observations on the Island of St. Paul, in Behring Sea. The observer sent thither by the Weather Bureau is charged with the duty of extensive research and frequent reports as to the entire Alaskan and Aleutian territory, and much valuable and interesting matter is expected from him. This outpost of science in the North Pacific will be of special value in studying the climatology of the whole northwestern coast of America, and will connect its investigations with the oceanic explorations soon to be undertaken by the navy in the waters south of the Aleutian

The latest advices from the St. Paul observer give interesting data of earthquakes, auroral displays and of the Summer gales which are generated in the North Pacific and thence sweep eastward over the United States. The Signal Service, it is said, will shortly occupy a station in the Sandwich Islands, and when the latter is connected with San Francisco by the Pacific cable the weather reports will extend over nearly a hundred degrees of

The reports from the Island of St. Paul and the Sandwich Islands will enable scientific men to link the physical geography and climatic conditions of the great Japan Stream or Pacific Gulf Stream, known as the Kuro Siwo, and the warm wind systems of our Pacific States and Territories with the phenomenal mild Winter belt of our far Northwest.

The Trotting Horse.

Prior to 1820 Boston Blue was the only trotting horse that had beaten three minutes but since that time, by selective breeding from thoroughbred stock and judicious training, we have many horses at the present day that can trot under two minutes and twenty seconds. Our high-bred trotters resemble the thoroughbred racer so much in appearance that the gait alone is the distinguishing difference between them. Many of our very fastest trotters are three-quarters or seven-eighths pure blood, and are the most beautiful animals on earth. The value of the trotting horse has increased immensely within the last thirty years. When the famous trotter Dutchman, whose three-mile record stood at the head of the list for thirty-three years, was purchased by Mr. Hammel, of Philadelphia, just prior to his great performance of three miles in 7:321, the price paid for him was three thousand dollars, whereas since that time many horses that could not have performed the feat that he did have been sold for from twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars. The cause of the great advance in the rate of the trotting horse was the great rivalry that existed among our old merchants and wealthy citizens for the possession of speed, and their inclination to make matches on their respective favorites, and trotting tracks were laid out all over the country to encourage this laudable pride in improving the trotting horse by cultivating his action. The country became much enriched by the increasing value of the improved system of breeding, until at this time the value of the horses at present in America may be estimated at the enormous figure of three thousand million dollars. But the question arises, will this increase in

the value of horses continue or will it fall off? Is there not an element working its way into the trotting turf that will in time make this popular amusement with all classes of our people unpopular? It is but a few years since gentlemen owners of fast trotters were fond of making matches on their pets, and many happy days were spent on old Centreville. Union, Huntington, Beacon, Cambridge and other trotting courses in the neighborhood of this and our sister cities. Do we find these

gentlemen owners making matches nowadays? No. And why not? Because the majority of the fast trotters of to-day are in the hands of unscrupulous men, who, with the aid of the poolsellers, manage to give exhibitions of speed to masses of people at county fairs and for association purses, winning one day and losing the next, filling their pockets by emptying those of the unsophisticated. It is for these reasons that trotting is going rapidly into disrepute among all respectable men, and we fear that if some healthy changes are not soon made by the National Trotting Association, by the abolition of the pool box and other modes of fraud now practised, the value of the trotting horse will depreciate, and our fine trotting courses throughout the country will cease to be patronized by respectable people. We advise the National Trotting Association at their next annual meeting, which takes place on the 1st of February, 1873, to give this subject serious consideration.

The Spanish Government and Colonial Slavery.

As matters now stand in Spain there is but small reason to hope for the early abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies. In the address from the throne the general question was unavoidably alluded to. An amendment, however, was offered to the King's address by a republican member praying for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies. By a vote of one hundred and sixty-one against fifty-seven the Lower Chamber of the Cortes has refused to take this amendment into consideration. It is a great pity that Spain has so long refused to make an end of slavery in all her colonies and so put herself as a nation on the same advanced platform with Great Britain and the United States of America. It is the one reason why the Spain of to-day is without the sympathy of the nations. Fair play, however, compels us to admit that, with Spain as Spain now is, pacification ought to precede emancipation. The world has waited long for this pacification; it now waits with some degree of impatience, and it is not unfair to say that the patience of at least one people is exhausted. A little while longer will be granted Spain to do her best in Cuba; but if pacification and emancipation do not speedily become facts in Cuba the people of the United States will rise and demand interference, nor will any government be strong enough to resist the popular clamor. Cuba is the difficulty of Amadeus; it may be the opportunity of General Grant.

The Revival of Opera Bouffe. On the evening of September 22, 1867, Mr.

Bateman introduced to the New York public a style of entertainment that instantly became popular and for a long time held a prominent position in the musical world. Night after night the Théâtre Français, in Fourteenth street, was crowded, while empty benches gave an ominous appearance to the Academy, and the strains of "La Grande Duchesse" were heard in salon, concert and on the street. The "Sabre de Mon Père" became more potent than "Spirito Gentil" and the mock trio of Boum, Puck and Paul more attractive than the "Bénédiction des Poignards" or the quintet of "Ernani." Thus opéra bouffe was launched on the full tide of prosperity, and it floated along with its strange cargo of diablerie and cancan until another captain took command. Then for a time it had a prosperous voyage, especially when "Geneviève de Brabant" was on deck; but it soon got into ugly places and finally was wrecked on the shores of (we may call it) bankruptcy. The subsequent efforts of its directors, either at the Théâtre Français. Niblo's, Grand Opera House or Fifth Avenue Theatre, were not sufficient to keep opéra bouffe in its originally successful course. For a time it was all the rage. Imitations and burlesques sprung up on all sides, but the public at length were drawn away from it by the attractions of other entertainments. Mile. Aimée, the best of the half dozen

prime donne who made this description of music a specialty, confident in the attractive power of opéra bouffe when given in a theatre commensurate with its light, sparkling character, now proposes a revival of it at the Olympic, with an entirely new company and with many new novelties in the repertoire. There is no reason why such a revival should not be successful. The failure of opéra bouffe before may be traced to various sources. It was "run into the ground" by every manager attempting it. The same round of Offenbach's operas was given until the public grew weary, and for a long time its home was on a vast stage, better adapted for Meyerbeer's grand works than the delicate, brilliant scenes of a musical farce. Mile. Aimée is a recognized favorite in New York, and with a good company and judicious management her season here should be a successful one. The charm with which Offenbach once held the public mind is not wholly departed, and there are many who will hail this revival with pleasure.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA-

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AND FINDING OF THE COURT.-By a special HERALD correspondence from Yokohama, Japan, we have a detailed report of the origin and progress of the fire on board the Pacific Mail steamship America, by which that vessel was destroyed, a number of human lives sacrificed and much personal property and other values lost. The scene was thrilling in the extreme. The men-ofwars men of different nations serving in the neighborhood rendered prompt and gallant aid to the sufferers; but, unhappily, their efforts were of little avail. The HERALD writer supplies, also, a record of the testimony which has been already taken before a court of inquiry as to the cause of the disaster. This exhibit embraces the narrative of the captain of the America, of many of his officers, of United States naval officers and of other gentlemen serving under foreign flags. The finding of the Court appears in our columns. The verdict is not very explicit; but it is said that the entire proceedings which have been had in Yokohama will be made the groundwork for judicial action in a court of higher resort. The United States naval officers who boarded the burning deck and took control of the vessel with the view of saving life, acted in a spirit of heroism worthy of their profession and country, and characteristic of the conduct of men of American war ships when tested under difficulties either at home or abroad, as will be seen by the interesting statement which reached us from Washington

THE RIO GRANDE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIS has returned to Washington, and will presen a mass of evidence relating to the spo carried on by Mexicans in Texas. The chief points of the information they have derived from their visit are published in another column of the HERALD. The means intended to be proposed of protecting the line of the river by a stronger cavalry force will, we fear, be of as little avail as it will be expensive. In only one way can it be made to near its purpose-namely, by allowing our cavalry to pursue the cattle-thieves on Mexican soil, which is at present an Arcadia for them. With Mexico powerless to prevent these incursions on United States territory, and our soldiers obliged to follow the marauders back to their Mexican lairs, it seems to us a short distance to the only real cure for the trouble, and that is annexation.

PRESIDENT THERS' DEPINITION of his position towards the French radicals of the Gambetta stripe and the Roman Catholic Church as the national form of worship, as it is re-ported to us by cable from Paris, presents evi-dence of the great anxiety which moves the aged chief of the Republic towards continued effort for the securing of the permanency of that form of government in France.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG AND CONSTANTINOPLE come despatches which indicate, in a very courtly and agreeable form, that the Eastern question may loom up for an imperialist settlement at an early moment—that is, for an attempt at rectification without the rude shock

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Governor Hoffman will return to Albany this General F. S. Nickerson, of Maine, is at the St.

Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Taylor, of the United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House. Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, is sojourning at the

St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, te

at the Brevoort House. Colonel C. J. Brayton, of Providence, R. L. is staring at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor John Tyndal will leave the Brevoort House for Boston this morning.

Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, of the United States Navy, has arrived at the Astor House.

the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The "Gentlemen's Sons of Washington Market" is the latest name out for a political club in this city.

William H. Dart, United States Consul General to Canada, has sped over from his post of duty to the Astor House. Secretary Robeson will probably go on from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day, to New Jersey to "work"

that State for his chief.
George W. Miller, of Albany, formerly Superintendent of the Insurance Department, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Gustavus W. Smith, of Frankfort, Ky., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Smith before the fervor of rebellion seized him was Street Com-missioner of this city. He fought well for the Coufederate cause, it may be noted.

David L. Yulee, of Florida, who was United States Senator from that State at the beginning of the re-bellion, has arrived in town and is at the Gilsey House. There is a strong effort being made to have the political disabilities of Mr. Yulee removed, and when that object is effected it is believed he will immediately be a candidate for and have a good chance of being chosen to his old place in the Na tional Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen very generally and decidedly from Illinois and Indiana and Northern Mississippi and southeastward to Tennessee, with northerly to westerly winds and clear weather. Brisk northerly to westerly winds, with clearing and clear weather prevail on the Lower Lakes and thence over the Middle States and New England, with rain in the latter. Light southerly to westerly winds prevail on the South Atlantic coast, with partly cloudy weather and brisk northerly to easterly winds on the Gulf. Probabilities.

On the Lower Lakes and thence southeastward over the Middle States northerly winds, clearing and clear weather on Friday. In New England northerly to westerly winds and occasional rain, but rising barometer and clearing weather in the Northwest and on the Upper Lakes, and thence over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, winds veering to northerly, with generally clear weather. On the Guif and South Atlantic Coasts, rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, with partly clear weather and occasional rain on the latter. The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

UTAH.

Proceedings of the Mormon Conference-Brigham, Jr., on the Bad Habits of Youthful Saints—Young Unanimously Re-Elected Prophet—The Grand Ma-sonic Lodge in Session.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 9, 1872.

The Mormon Conference is still in session, and the attendance is large. Brigham Young, Jr., spoke this morning against the saints following the fashions of the day, and deprecated the growing iashions of the day, and deprecated the growing bad habits of the young men, which, he said, would eventually result in their leaving the Church. Apostle Smith made an a ldress endorsing "Celestial marriage." Brigham Young was re-elected Prophet, Seer. &c., unanimously. The other officers of the Church were generally re-elected. Thireten missionaries were appointed for Europe. Brigham Young urged the necessity of the payment of tithing, declaring that the Lord would chasten the people if they failed in that duty.

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The Mormon Semi-annual Conference has adjourned until April 6, 1873. The attendance throughout was large. The necessity of paying tithing was the burden of the discourses. Brigham Young announces that he will establish a city according to the order of Enoch if the Saints will only obey him without question. Christopher Hansen, a miner, was shot dead last night by a constable in Brigham Canyon. The affair originated in mining tropiles, and causes great excitement in the neighborhood.

Mr. Thomas Fitch has announced his determination to leave Utah for other fields in consequence of the political aspect of affairs.

THE FREEMASONS.

Adjournment of the Grand Commandery of New York Knights Templars-In-Stallation of Officers.
Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

The Grand Commandery Knights Templars of the state of New York closed its conclave to-day. ten o'clock the knights met and were escorted by ten o clock the knights met and were escorted by Manhattan Commandery of New York to the large tent, where the grand officers were installed, in presence of over three thousand persons, by Right Eminent John W. Simons, Past Grand Commander of the State of New York. The proceedings were then terminated and the Grand Commandery adjourned to meet in Newburg on the second Tuesday of October, 1873.

Manhattan Commandery, No. 28, will leave been

of October, 1873.
Manhattan Commandery, No. 34, will leave here at nine A. M. to morrow for New York.